

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE**



**REPORT ON PROJECT TEAM WORKING SESSION TO REVIEW WATSAN POLICIES AND
STRATEGIES FOR THE INTERGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES; 28TH APRIL –
1ST MAY 2014, MOROGORO**

1. Background

Existing climate vulnerability studies in Tanzania have identified health as a priority sector that will be impacted by climate change and should be addressed through national policies. However, the analyses of health in these studies are minimal and include recommendations have not been adequately mainstreamed into the relevant policies, strategies and guidelines

A comprehensive review of the policies, strategies and guidelines is required to adequately inform the sector-specific National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) that will be formulated in 2014. It is in this regard that the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare organized the Project Team working session that was held from the **28th April to 1st May, 2014 at the Morogoro Hotel, Morogoro**. The review was done to the following policies, strategies and guidelines:

- National Health Policy, 2007
- National Water Policy;
- National Environmental Policy;
- National Climate Change Strategy
- National Environmental Health, Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy;
- Health Sector Strategic Plan IV (2016-2022);
- NAPA

2. The objectives of the meeting included:

The objectives of the meeting included the following amongst others:

- To determine identify the gaps in the policies and strategies with reference to climate change;

- To propose on the methodology to conduct vulnerability and adaptation assessment in the country
- To agree on the proposed sites for the implementation of the project in Tanzania

3. Participants of the stakeholders meeting

Participants of the Meeting included members from the following institutions – (Appendix 3: List of Participants of the Stakeholders' meeting)

- Representatives from the Ministry of Health;
- Representatives from the Vice Presidents' Office – Division of Environment;
- Representative from the Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences; and Sokoine University of Agriculture
- Representatives from the Ministry of Water
- Representatives from the Tanzania Meteorological Agency
- Representatives from the World Health Organization;

4. Presentations made and matters arising

Several Presentations were made that included the following:

- 4.1. Terms of reference to conduct vulnerability and adaptation assesment for both the Project team and Consultant. The Terms of Reference are attached in Appendix 2. In the presentation the advantages and disadvantages of the two options were presented. It was proposed that:
 - Vulnerability and Adaptation assesment should be conducted by the Project Team as it will be time saving compared to the long procedures involved in the procurement of consultancy services;
 - Experts in epidemiology, statistics and information technology from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare should be added to the Task Team to assist in the V&A assesment process;
 - The funds (USD 50,000) allocated for the process are in adequate. Consultation should be done with the WHO country representative for the possibility of additional funds to carry out the process;
 - The Assistant Director, Environmental Health Services from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare should communicate with the WOR for possibility of special package for the team involved in the V&A process;

- The Project Team secretariat should submit a written request of the funds to carry out V&A to WHO. The process should start in June 2014.
- The task team should have leaders who will coordinate the entire V&A process. It was proposed and agreed that Prof. Tungaraza Cleverly from the Sokoine University be the Team Leader.
- Due to budget constraint the number of individuals proposed to be part of the task team should be reviewed and the respective budget refined

4.2. WATSAN related policies prepared by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; Ministry of Water; and Vice President's Office – Division of Environment were also presented. The following documents were reviewed by the following of experts:

TASK	MEMBERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Policy • National Water Quality Monitoring Guidelines • Water Resources Management Strategic Interventions and Action Plan for Climate Change • Water Sector Environmental Action Plan 	Alex George Hussein Mohamed Anne Sekiete
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environment Policy 1997: • National Climate Change Strategy • NAPA • National Environmental Action Plan 	Edwin Nyaindi Prof. Tungaraza Jullen Mwanyilu Herieth Ringia Joseph Bwire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Health Policy • National Environmental Health and Hygiene Strategy • Health Sector Environmental Action Plan • Health Sector Strategic Plan III • National Action Plan on Household Water Treatment and Safe at Point of Use 	Suzan Nchalla Kahwa Barthasar R T. Likangaga

After the group discussions, it was agreed that:

- A separate working session should be organized to review and finalize the National Drinking Water Guidelines which are important tools for the implementation of Water Safety Plans;

The following were the Policies that were reviewed and the respective recommendations:

4.2.1. The National Health Policy

The National Health policy, 2007 among other things stresses on the importance of healthy workforce for social and economical development. It recognizes the need for clean and safe environment, which promotes good health to individuals and families. Specifically, the policy promotes participation of the private sector in preserving environment through sound disposal of healthcare waste generated from health facilities, research institutions and obsolete drugs and reagents. It also emphasizes on the prime importance of observing hygienic disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene.

Strengths: The Policy addresses how to manage various issue related to Climate Change. However, no association has been established with climate change. For instance, the policy addresses issues of vector borne disease; nutrition; environmental health and sanitation and disaster management.

Gaps and weaknesses: No link has been established to associate the health impacts addressed in the strategy and climate change.

Recommendations

- The following are recommended while refining the policy:
- The association between climate change and the health issues addressed in the strategy should be established:
- The review of the documents should show different options for the management of the health issues addressed in the policy under different climatic conditions.

4.2.2. The Health Sector Environmental Action Plan (2011 - 2016)

In the development of Sector Environmental Action Plan, the MoHSW considered its role such as preventing and controlling those factors in the physical environment that can adversely affect human health including contaminated water, air and food. Specifically, this action plan entails the following environmental health issues of concern: Waste management; Air Quality management; Water Supply (accessibility, quality monitoring and treatment); and Housing and human Settlements. Other areas of concern in this documents are Noise pollution; Occupational Health and Safety; Chemicals and Pesticides Management; Food Safety; Climate Change and Adaptation; and Disasters, emergency preparedness and response mechanisms.

Strengths (if any): Some issues on climate change have been included among which include:

- Conduct comprehensive needs assessment on possible health effects of climatic changes and proposed intervention strategies of adaptation;
- Capacity building to respond to the negative health effects of climatic changes among program managers, region and district coordinators for the health implications which appear to be influenced with climatic changes e.g., malaria, schistosomiasis, trachoma, malnutrition;
- Develop IEC materials to address to the community on health impacts of climatic changes and response mechanism;
- Conduct monitoring and evaluation on adaptation strategies on climatic change

Gaps and weaknesses: The Action Plan did not address the need to develop the HNAP

Recommendations: The Action Plan should highlight on the importance and operationalisation of the NAP

4.2.3. Health Sector Strategic Plan III

Focus of the third Health Sector Strategic Plan 2009 – 2015 (HSSP III), will be on "Partnership for delivering the Millennium Development Goals". Year 2015 is the target year for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the end year for the HSSP III. This strategic plan therefore, contributes to Tanzania's efforts to reduce child and maternal mortality and to control important infectious diseases, as well as, in its efforts to improve the environment and access to clean water.

Strengths (if any): The Strategic Plan call for the establishment of systems at all levels for immediate emergency response to health disasters and disasters leading to health problems. These teams could deal with issues of climate change as they occur.

Gaps and weaknesses: Climate change has only been addressed during disasters and emergency situations. Other health priority issues have not been associated with climate change. These include vector borne diseases; environmental health and sanitation; food and nutrition e.t.c.

Recommendations: The association between climate change and the health issues addressed in the strategy should be established:

4.2.4. The National Action Plan on Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage

The National Plan of Action on Household Water Treatment and Safe storage at point of use has been developed to ensure household consume clean and safe water so as to reduce water borne diseases.

Strengths (if any): The Plan provides a platform for the implementation of Water Safety Plans which are very dependent on Climate Change.

Gaps and weaknesses: Although there is a link between climate change and HWTS, the National Action Plan does not address climate change issues

Recommendations: The action plan should address the climate change issues as it affects water safety as point of use:

4.2.5. National Water Policy, 2002

National water policy was developed in 2002 to address all issues related to water in the country while recognizing that safe drinking water and good sanitation practices are basic considerations for human health. The use of contaminated sources poses health risks to the population as evidenced by the incidences of water borne diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera. Despite its importance to our lives and development, water is unevenly distributed in time, space, quantity and with great variations in quality. Furthermore, water is a finite and a vulnerable resource.

Due to importance of water, the Government of Tanzania through Ministry of Water revised the 1991 policy to develop a comprehensive framework for sustainable development and management of the Nation's water resources, in which an effective legal and institutional framework for its implementation will be put in place. The policy aims at ensuring that beneficiaries participate fully in planning, construction, operation, maintenance and management of community based domestic water supply schemes. This policy seeks to address cross- sectoral interests in water, watershed management and integrated and participatory approaches for water resources planning, development and management. Also, the policy lays a foundation for sustainable development and management of water resources in the changing roles of the Government from service provider to that of coordination, policy and guidelines formulation, and regulation

The review of the Policy will focus on the policy statements related to climate change and water sector including sanitation.

Strengths

- The National Water Policy (2002) recognizes the economic and social value of water and emphasizes on integrated water resources management (IWRM) as a key approach and tool for sustainable water resources management by taking into consideration different water use sectors and users
- The IWRM which the policy emphasizes aims at addressing participatory, multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary river basin management, which, recognizes that water is a scarce resource and integrates the linkage between land use and water use and recognizes the important role water ecosystems play in the national economy

- As key adaptive elements to water resources, the policy underscores the need to provide water for environment and ecosystems
- Other climate change adaptive elements that features in the policy include:
- Improvement of efficiency of water abstraction and distribution by different water use entities (urban and rural water supply, hydropower producers, irrigators, industries and mining operators) in order to avoid undue wasteful use of the resource;
- Rainwater harvesting and waste water recycling and desalination of seawater (where necessary) to increase availability of water resources;
- Employing demand management principles to manage water resources; and
- Research and technology development
- The national water policy acknowledges the impact of extreme temporal variability in rainfall and more extreme variability in river flows. This affects mainly the water quantity
- Although the policy addresses a considerable number of adaptation elements, some climate change impact related adaptive elements such as construction of large dams in the river basins, large rainfall harvesting schemes, floods and droughts monitoring are contained in the policy as part of water resources development and disaster management strategies and therefore are not directly in response to any projected or predicted climate change impacts
- It also addresses the role of point and non point sources of water contamination which affects the quality of water
- The policy put emphasis on safeguarding health through safe disposal of excreta and solid waste and adequate safe water that will be achieved by integrating water, sanitation and hygiene interventions
- The policy provides an opportunity to develop action plans for addressing climate change issues and water resources management

Gap (s)

- The National Water Policy does not state explicitly the climate change issues and its effect on water resources and management
- The national policies on climate sensitive sectors do not identify climate change as an issue by itself but elaborate situations that could be a result or drivers of climate changes
- The policies are also silent on who should be responsible for dealing with issues pertinent to climate change.

Recommendation

- Climate change is an emerging issue and affects all sectors including water sector. It is important therefore that the Policy be reviewed to incorporate these issues
- There is a need to strengthen implementation of water sector strategies that address water and climate change issues

4.2.6. Water Sources Management Strategic interventions and Action plan for Climate Change Adaptations 2013

Climate change and variability is adversely impacting key social and economic sectors including water. Inadequate accessibility to good quality water for inhabitants, water sources encroachment and environmental degradation are critical environmental problems, requiring urgent intervention. The impacts of poverty and climate change are likely to further aggravate these problems, thus increasing the vulnerability of both urban and rural communities, as well as that of natural resources and the environment providing livelihood to the people. The impact of climate change on Water Sector may have devastating results to people's livelihood and their very existence if there are no interventions undertaken.

In order to address climate change issues, the Ministry of Water developed the Water Resources Management Strategic Interventions and Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation in 2013. The National Climate Change Strategy identifies four major environmental problems for urgent attention. These are problems of: Water catchments degradation; water management technologies; exploration and extraction of groundwater and access to good quality water for both urban and rural inhabitants.

The Water resources strategic interventions and action plan for climate change adaptation is a tool that aims at implementing the National Climate Change Strategy and also integrating climate change problems into development planning of the Sector.

Strengths

- The document addresses effect of climate change in Water catchments degradation; water management technologies; exploration and extraction of groundwater and access to good quality water for both urban and rural inhabitants.
- No identified gaps in the document as far as climate change and WASH is concerned

Recommendations

The need to strengthen the implementation of the Water Resources Management Strategic Interventions and Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation

4.2.7. National Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Guideline for Implementation of Water Safety Plan, 2012 (Draft)

Water quality is of primary concern if the health of the communities is to be protected from water related diseases. Particular concerns are the **microbiological contaminants**, represented by fecal coli forms, and the toxic chemical contaminants, notably **mercury, cyanide, arsenic, fluoride** and **nitrites**. It is therefore important that every effort must be taken to ensure that communities are supplied with water whose quality is assured. Furthermore, the quality of drinking water must be uppermost in the planning and implementation of water projects from source selection through choice of technology to maintenance of completed systems. A continuous effort should be made to maintain drinking water quality at the highest practical level. Choice of best water sources is critical as it is easier to maintain high quality water than to provide treatment to poor quality sources. In addition, water quality should not be allowed to deteriorate between the source and the ultimate user. The maintenance of water quality may require a combination of hardware (source improvement, technical design, construction, etc.) and software (education, rules for system usage, monitoring and testing, etc.).

It is because of this that the Government developed this generic drinking water quality monitoring guideline to be used by all water supply entities in the country to safeguard the health of human being. This Guideline for drinking-water quality describes the methods employed in the monitoring of drinking-water quality in the light of the special problems of community supplies, and outlines the objectives and strategies necessary to ensure that monitoring is effective. It is also concerned with the linkage between surveillance, remedial action and with the form that remedial action should be taken.

Strengths

- The guidelines is a great opportunity to guide climate change issues that may affect water quality and propose adaptation strategies in implementing the water safety plans

Gaps

- Despite providing a guide on how water quality can be monitored at different stages, the guideline is silent about climate change issues that may affect the water quality

Recommendations

- There is a need to review the guideline to include climate issues that may impact water quality

4.2.8. National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA)

The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) is a second national organizing framework for putting the focus on poverty reduction high on the country's development agenda. The NSGRP keeps in focus the aspirations of Tanzania's Development Vision (Vision 2025) for high and shared growth, high quality livelihood, peace, stability and unity, good governance, high quality education and international competitiveness. It is committed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as internationally agreed targets for reducing poverty, hunger, diseases, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women by 2015. It will strive to widen the space for country ownership and effective participation of civil society, private sector development and fruitful local and external partnerships in development and commitment to regional and other international initiatives for social and economic development.

Strengths

- The first MKUKUTA (MKUKUTA I) which ended in 2010 was silent about climate change apart from indication of mainstreaming environment in the plan
- However, Unlike MKUKUTA I, MKUKUTA II (2010) is cognizant of sustainable use of natural resources and the negative impacts of climate change on the natural resource base that communities depend on for their livelihoods.

Gaps

- MKUKUTA II does not address climate change issues directly

4.2.9. National Environmental Policy, 1997

Climate change governance in Tanzania is undertaken within the context of the National Environmental Policy of 1997 and the EMA and other related policies and legislations. The national environmental policy, was formulated and passed by the parliament in 1997, with the overall mandate and objective to address all issues related to environmental management in the country. The policy recognize that, environmental health is key for sustainable development and pay special attention on issues of eradication of communicable diseases including provision of safe water to all. The policy therefore have the mandate to provide directives, regulations, strategies, plans and guidelines on all issues related to environment and climate change. Thus the review of this policy will be centred on statements related to climate change and water and sanitation areas.

Strengths

- The National Environmental Policy (1997) recognizes environmental and climate change impacts often are felt in almost by all sectors, this why environmental and climate change management goals, objectives and actions cannot be understood and framed in isolation from the development and

policy sectors. In addition the policy states that, internalization of environmental considerations in sectoral policies and programs and their coordination is essential to achieve sustainable development.

- The policy understand that water and sanitation issues are important to ensure sustainable development in the country and states that provision of clean and safe drinking water to within easy reach is key; and to satisfy other water needs.
- The policy also recognizes protection of water sources and prevention of environmental pollution
- The policy recognizes eradication of communicable diseases including provision of safe water to all.
- The National environmental policy understand that integration of policies , plans and programs of interacting sectors and interest groups is important to balance long term and short term needs and calls coherence of policies.
- The policy acknowledge the principle of precautionary approach on the ground that, knowledge of environmental and climate change impacts may often be incomplete , and that some impacts only give demonstrable effects after a long time.
- Although the policy addresses a considerable number climate change and disaster management issues, do not directly address issues of climate change adaptations.

Gap (s)

- The National Environmental Policy does not explicitly address climate change impacts, mitigation and adaptation.
- Lack of independent clauses or paragraphs detailing climate change issues, makes the policy to be weak in guiding other sectoral ministries to better manage climate change issues.

Recommendation

- The current process of national climate change review should take into consideration climate change issue as one of important element of the policy
- There is a need to formulate the stand alone national climate change policy.

4.2.10. National Environmental Management Act, 2004

The environmental management act was developed with the overall objective to provide legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of environment; outline principles for management, impact and risk assessments, prevention and control of pollution, waste management, environmental quality standards, public participation, compliance and enforcement; provide basis for implementation of international instruments on environment; and provide for

implementation of the National Environment Policy. In addition, the act addresses certain aspects of climate change.

Strengths

- The act comprehensively address all issues related to environmental management including water and sanitation
- The environmental management act 2004 provides principles for management of water and other environmental related resources.
- Establish sectoral environmental governance strategies and institutional arrangements
- The Act provides a legal framework necessary for coordinating harmonious and conflicting activities with a view to integrating such activities into an overall sustainable development
- The act establishes in each Ministry sector environmental section, which have such functions and duties including climate change issues
- The act also direct LGAs to establish environment management departments in which all environmental related issues including climate change
- Direct ministries and relevant authorities to develop standards as tools for quality assurance
- Addresses certain aspects of climate change

Gap (s)

- The National Environmental Act does not explicitly address sectoral institutional arrangement of climate change impacts, mitigation and adaptation in the country.
- Issues of climate change impacts, mitigation and adaptations issues are not clearly defined.

4.2.11. National Environmental Action Plan 2013 - 2018

The reviewed national environmental action plan was formulated in 2013, with the overall objectives of ensuring mainstreaming environmental and climate change concerns into development policies, plans and strategies in Tanzanian's Sustainable Development Agenda. The revised NEAP highlights the state of the environment identifying key environmental issues. These include Land degradation; Water resources degradation and pollution; Aquatic resources degradation; Loss of wildlife habitats and biodiversity; Deforestation; Urban pollution; Climate change; Modern biotechnology; E-waste; Invasive alien species; and Biofuels. Furthermore, the NEAP sets targets and indicators for tracking

Strengths

- The NEAP has priority actions which addresses the implementation of integrated water resources management plans

- It calls the need and measures to control pollution of water resources
- The NEAP recognizes the need to undertake the comprehensive vulnerability assessment on climate change impacts and states that all sector ministries and local government authorities is key, in managing climate change issues.
- The NEAP provides recognizes the importance of mainstreaming climate change adaptation into sector policies, strategies, programs, plans and budgets.
- It give emphasis on enhancement public awareness and understanding climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Encourage development and implementation of programs and projects at national and LGAs level to address adaptation

Gap(s)

- The revised national environmental action plan does not provide sectoral and sub national institutional set up / framework for climate change management.

4.2.12. Tanzania National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPA, 2007)

Tanzania National Adaptation Programme of Action was prepared with the primary objective of identifying and promoting activities that address urgent and immediate needs for adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change. The focus of this work has been on adaptation needs in the agriculture, water, energy, health and forestry sectors. While understanding the importance of a comprehensive analysis covering all sectors, financial constraints has necessitated the restriction to the sectors mentioned above.

Strengths

- The National Adaptation plan of action recognizes water and health sectors as among the most vulnerable sectors in the country.
- NAPA recognizes that, adaptation is the highest priority for Tanzania and identifies adaptation strategies identified in this section are built on and extend beyond the NAPA of the country
- Strategy provides basis for identifying short, medium and long term adaptation activities designed to address existing and emerging climate change threats
- Provide rooms for enhancement of participation in climate change adaptation and management activities
- NAPA strategy covers broader areas strategic interventions which indicate strategic actionable objectives including water and sanitation issues
- In addition, NAPA understand roles of various actors in the implementation of climate change related activities

- The NAPA identified Health, water and sanitation related priority programs e.g. Establishing and Strengthening Community awareness programs on preventable major health hazards; Develop alternative water storage programs and technology for communities and Community based catchments conservation and management programs
- NAPA provide short term actions required to be undertaken under the health and water sectors as quick and urgent adaptation options

Gap (s)

- The NAPA didn't set structures that favors implementations of climate change issues related to water and sanitation
- The NAPA identified only short term adaptation options.
- NAPA do not integrate adaption issues in national development planning agenda

4.2.13. National Climate Strategy, 2013

The national climate change strategy was formulated in 2013, to enable Tanzania to effectively adapt to climate change and participate in global efforts to mitigate climate change with a view of achieving sustainable development in line with the Five Years National Development plan; the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, as well as national sectoral policies. It is therefore expected that the strategy will reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change. The implementation of the Strategy will enable the country to put in place measures to adapt to climate change and mitigate GHG emissions in order to achieve sustainable national development through climate resilient pathways.

Strengths

- The Strategy covers adaptation, mitigation and cross-cutting interventions that will enable Tanzania to tackle climate change issues.
- Recognizes opportunities identified under the Copenhagen Accord, Cancun Agreement and Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (these includes technology transfer to developing countries under the proposed Technology Transfer Mechanism; opportunities offered by the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus (REDD+) Mechanism; and financing for both adaptation and mitigation activities and the Green Climate Fund).
- The strategy comprehends the need to ensure more coordination and complementarity between key economic sectors in implementing climate change activities
- The strategy understands that international cooperation is a key tool in addressing climate change challenges at national, sectoral and sub national levels.

- Identifies the need of better institutional arrangement in order to adequately address climate change.
- The strategy recognizes that adaptation is the highest priority for Tanzania, and advocates the need of extending adaptation issues beyond NAPA.
- The strategy recognizes that climate change is one among the significant threats of the health sector Tanzania and the urgency need of enhancing resilience of the sector through climate change adaptation programs and actions
- The strategies sets objectives and proposes examples of actions that needs to be undertaken by the health sector to ensure its resilience
- The strategy recognizes that implementation of WASH and climate change related programs is key to bring climate change issues to human face
- The strategy proposes actions required to be undertaken under the health and water sectors

Gap (s)

- No cost estimation for implementation of both adaptations and mitigation actions outlined by the strategy
- The strategy was developed without detailed sectoral scientific based vulnerability assessment studies
- Proposed actions to be undertaken by sector specific might be overlooked some key issues underlying their drivers of their vulnerability. This is due to the reason that apart from stakeholders' workshops, no comprehensive technical/ vulnerability assessment studies were conducted to each sect

5. Conclusion and Way Forward:

Overall, the WATSAN policies, strategies and plans reviewed revealed gaps in addressing climate risks and adaptation needs for the health, environment and water sectors. Recommendations were made to address the gaps.

The following are the agreed next steps for implementation of the proposed recommendations:

- Through the DFID Project, conduct a comprehensive V&A study to identify vulnerabilities and adaptation needs of the health and water sectors to climate change. Findings of the review as well as those of the V&A study will inform the review or development of existing policies and strategic plans for the health and water sectors. For example: Findings of the review will inform the on-going process of development of the 5-year Health Sector Strategic Plan IV (HSSP IV).
- The Health, Environment and Water focal points to facilitate dialogue on the review findings and recommendations in their respective sector meetings and use the report as an advocacy tool for the policy and decision-makers.

- Integrate the review findings in the on-going process of development of the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) as well as the sector NAPs (Health Sector-NAP and Water Sector-NAP) through the DFID Project.
- Through the DFID Project, develop Climate resilient Water Safety Plans through to address the gaps pertaining to Water Resources Management identified during the review of water sector strategic plans.